Test-Driven Development

Hui Chen a

^aCUNY Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY, USA

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- Test-Driven Development
- 2 TDD Workflow
 - Workflow
 - Refactoring
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Test-Driven Development (TDD)

Basic idea: write the tests before you write the code

- The tests should fail at the start
- As you complete the implementation the tests should succeed
- Testing (and the good test coverage provided by TDD) allows your team to be more flexible
- ► Confident in making changes to the system, when your tests pass

TDD Rule of Thumb

Another way of expressing the main rule:

 Only production code you write is for the purpose of fixing a failing test

What is production code?

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TDD High Level Work Flow

RED-GREEN-REFACTORING

- Red: Write some tests Think about one thing the code should do; capture that thought in a test
- 2. Green: Write the simplest possible code that lets the test pass Aim for "always have working code"
- 3. Refactor: Clean up the code you have just written Aim for nice, clean structure, naming, etc.

What is refactoring?

The "Red"

First, we write a test

- This really amounts to design by example
- We make API decisions
- We're thinking hard about how code is used
- ▶ We're taking a client perspective
- We're working at a very small scale
- Example test for a Stack

```
Stack stack = new Stack();
stack.push(x);
y = stack.pop();
assertEquals(x,y);
```

The "Green"

Then, we just write enough code so that the test case can run

- We don't write more code
- All we want is to make the test pass
 - It should be a very small step
 - Implementation probably not optimal
 - We don't care about it (Yet!)
- Example the test case of the Stack
 - Write the default contructor, push, and pop, nothing more

The "Refactoring"

And then we refactor

- TDD Without refactoring likely makes ugly code thoroughly tested, but ugly
- There are a variety of transforms/refactoring to address this, but
- Developing in small increments
- The Code always runs and past the test cases!
 - ► Changes are small enough to fit in our heads
 - ► Timeframe is minutes to (maybe) hours
- Evolutionary design
 - Anticipated vs. unanticipated changes
 - ▶ Many "anticipated changes" turn out to be unnecessary

Refactoring

A disciplined technique for restructuring an existing body of code, altering its internal structure without changing its external behavior

- Keeping code healthy with refactoring (meaning?)
- Refactoring is disciplined Wait for a problem before solving it
- Refactorings are transformations Many refactorings are simply applications of patterns
- Refactorings alter internal structure
- Refactorings preserve behavior

Final Step

Making sure the software still works

- Protection with automated tests
 - ► Test harness is only thing that ensures software works
 - Rerun tests after each change (Regression Testing)
- Fast feedback
 - ► Sometimes, entire test suite is too slow role of continuous integration servers to execute regression tests in background
- ► Management of multiple developers/multiple conflicting changes

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Tools for TDD

- ▶ JUnit
- ► Also Continuous Integration Servers, e.g. Jenkins, Travis CI, Github Actions, etc

A demo ...

Let's fire up Android Studio and see how it works \dots

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Summary

TDD

TDD workflow

Demo

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References

"Introduction to Software Testing" 2nd Edition. Ammann and Offutt

JUnit 5 User Guide

JUnit 4 Getting Strated Guide